

## Japan's Growing Commerce

IN four years Japan's industries have undergone unprecedented growth. New capital has been invested at the rate of \$366,000,000 annually, as against an annual investment of \$14,000,000 in 1914. The nation's capacity for consumption of materials for manufacture into finished products has increased proportionately and goods of American origin will play an active part in the Empire's future industrial life.

If you are anticipating entering the Japanese markets with your goods, or any of the other Far Eastern markets, our branches at Yokohama and Shanghai are strategically located to act for you in any way in which a bank organized for foreign trade may be of service. Other offices are located at San Francisco and Seattle and direct connections maintained with Europe, the Dutch East Indies and Latin America. Shipments financed, collections made, bills and exchange and letters of credit issued. Our officers will be glad to advise with you on any question regarding trade in the Far East or throughout the world.

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### PROTEST JAPANESE WIRELESS.

Chinese Say Manchurian Installation Flouts Treaty.

Special Correspondence to THE SUN.  
SHANGHAI, Aug. 10.—Under the guise of trying to get actual practice for their wireless engineering students, the Japanese have established a wireless station at Kung Tsung, Feng Tien, Manchuria. The station is in the railroad zone of South Manchurian Railway and is surrounded by barracks. It is fully equipped and in constant communication with Japan.

Asserting that this is a violation of the Chefoo cable agreement, wherein Japan pledges not to establish wireless stations in China, the Government has vigorously protested. Japan has another wireless station in Chinese territory at Hankow.

## NIPPON CABLE RAYING WAY QUIT SHANTUNG

Domestic Problems Must  
First Be Solved, Says  
Japanese Writer.

### INSIDE FACTS REVEALED

Nation Will Fulfill Every  
Promise—Cooperation With  
China Sought.

Written Especially for the Far Eastern  
Section of THE SUN by  
K. K. KAWAKAMI,  
Author of "Japan and World Peace,"  
"Asia at the Door," "American  
Japanese Relations," etc.

No Japanese liberal would deny that an ideal settlement of the Shantung question would be the complete surrender by the Japanese of all German rights and holdings in that province in favor of China.

Had we been Chinese and admitted into the peace congress we might have done everything that the Chinese envoys had done to evict the Japanese from Shantung. In the minds of many people the end justifies the means. We should have no quarrel with our Chinese friends who have fought their battles so valiantly and so astutely. On the contrary, we should have deep sympathy and high admiration for them.

But, at the same time, it is well to remember that no problem of this nature has ever been solved in an ideal way. Problems affecting the foreign relations of China are so complicated that it seems neither just nor practicable to solve them without the consideration of the correlation of the positions and policies of all nations interested in that country.

It is, therefore, not surprising that the controversy over Shantung should end in a compromise, restoring to China the substantial rights and advantages which had been denied her under the German regime. But still, permitting Japan to exchange herself in certain economic enterprises in cooperation with the Chinese.

### Peace Result of Compromises.

It may be safely said that the peace treaty itself is the result of compromises and concessions on the part of all Powers concerned. Had the Powers stood uncompromisingly upon their respective rights, each bent upon pushing its own interests with no regard for the claims of the others, there would have been (and it may reasonably be asked if there ever will be) a treaty of peace with the covenant of the League of Nations. Let us emphasize this point with a few illustrations.

No rational minded man will, I take it, deny that the recognition of the Monroe Doctrine in the interest of the United States is not in perfect consonance with the basic principles of the League. And yet Powers have insisted that doctrine, because the United States is powerful enough to enforce her will in the concourse of nations, and because the Powers are well aware that, without the recognition of the Doctrine, America cannot be expected to join the league.

Again, take the race equality proposal advanced by the Japanese delegation. I do not see how any statesman, advocating justice and humanity, could conscientiously reject that proposal which is in principle right and just and incontestable. And yet there are certain adverse factors which make it difficult to put this obviously just principle into execution. These factors are as real as this principle is right, and they have to be considered. Between the two a compromise is inevitable, and the Japanese wisely desisted from pushing the proposal.

### Must Benefit All Nations.

An ideal League of Nations must be one which is not satisfied with the equality of rights, but which endeavors to carry out its professed principles of humanity for the benefit of all nations. If it is impossible to apply socialistic doctrine to the distribution of territory and resources among nations, the new world regime must at least seek to throw open the doors of each country to the people of the others, and thereby afford an opportunity for the material betterment to those peoples which have been compelled to remain in their small congested countries. If the League of Nations undertakes to do this, then it can conscientiously and logically call upon Japan to evacuate Shantung.

One finds it difficult to recognize the justice of a theory or a condition which forbids the people of an overcrowded, small, resourceless country from seeking opportunities or raw materials abroad, while some peoples are allowed not only to occupy vast and sparsely populated territories full of natural resources, but also to erect a Chinese wall around such territories to the exclusion of the very peoples which need breathing space most badly.

Frank P. Walsh, attacking the British passport system as applied to the Irish, said recently:

"To begin a true reign of democracy in the world the jail doors erected throughout the world by the passport system must be battered down by the people who understand the true meaning of the words liberty and freedom."

Quite true. But we wonder if it has occurred to Mr. Walsh and his fellow democrats that America does not allow any Japanese to seek these shores without a passport. If a Japanese comes here unarmed with passport he is jailed and eventually deported by the American authorities.

### Freedom for Working People.

The allied labor conference held at Leeds in July 1919, adopted a program guaranteeing the right to the people of all countries "freedom to work in any country where employment is available under equal conditions with native citizens."

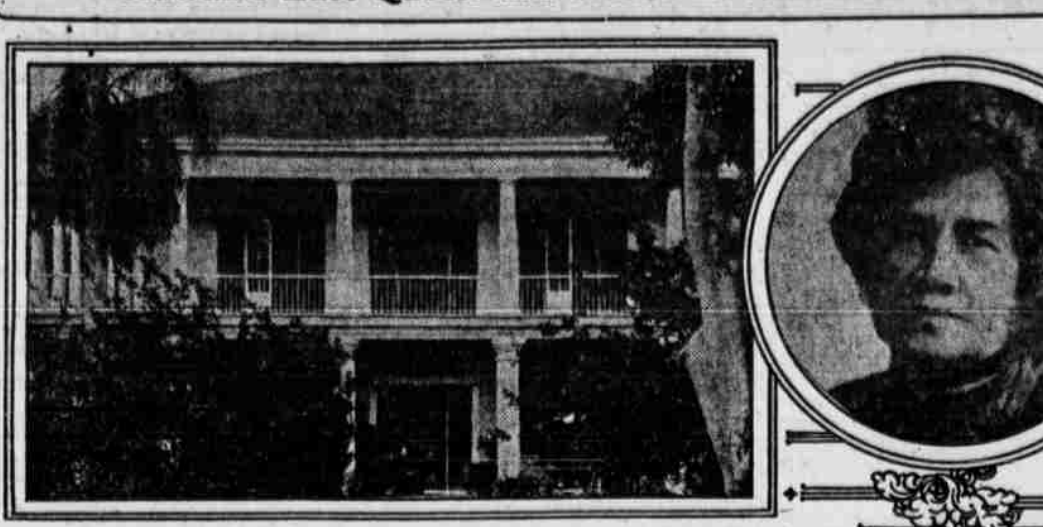
Japanese labor will be the first to welcome this proposition. But the American and European labor leaders who were responsible for it perhaps never thought of the Japanese. The elevation of wage scale and the standards of living among laborers in such a congested country as Japan will be greatly facilitated by the movement of its people into countries where economic opportunities are great and numerous with consequent high wages. But this is the process of improvement which the Japanese desire.

### It was perhaps consideration of such circumstances which impelled the Japanese to present the ill-fated race equality proposal to the Peace Congress. If they insisted upon its adoption by the League of Nations no one could logically accuse her of unreasonableness. But logic and reason are not the only factors which enter into consideration in the formulation of such documents as the peace treaty.

### New Guinea Natives Differ.

New Guinea, north of Australia, is one of the largest islands in any ocean. The natives in the lowlands along the coast are rather small and indolent, but those of the mountain areas are splendid physical specimens, averaging six feet in height. Also, they are full of "pep."

## Hawaii's Last Queen and House in Which She Lived.



There is a throne, a throne room, a crown and scepter within the borders of the great American Republic which for a century two dynasties of rulers occupied the seat of power, held the scepter and wore the crown of the Kingdom of Hawaii. Only five years before the American armies began their long voyage across the Pacific to Manila the last ruler of the Kalakaua dynasty had been deposed, the throne overturned; the crown placed in a secret place; the gems mysteriously lost, and a republic set up.

From gilded frames the oil portraits of former native rulers, from Kamehameha the Great, the "Napoleon of the Pacific," who founded the Kingdom of Hawaii after conquering each island and welded them into a kingdom which won the admiration of the powers throughout its long career down to Kalakaua, the merry monarch, who loved to play the sovereign according to rules laid down in the Palace of Buckingham and Potsdam, looked upon the scenes of dusky royalty. From huge frames there also looked upon the changes of Europe, the portraits of Louis Philippe, King of France, and Frederick of Prussia, who made possible the ascension of Louis, and Alexander II. of Russia.

Across the tall, stately windows, all of which can be thrown open upon the wide porches as doorways, fall the heavy draped curtains just as they were draped during the reigns of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani for their palace was erected in 1886, replacing the last imposing structure of coral, which had replaced the original palaces of the early Kamehamehas, which were built according to the architectural ideals of that date—a huge, low structure with pointed roof sloping swiftly down to low eaves, thatched with palm grass, through which the wind whistled and the rain fell. The palace of Kalakaua was and is pretentious, a two-story square building superimposed upon a basement story and surrounded by a high wall of iron and steel, and flanked by two towers, a combination of grace and stateliness which has won the admiration of visitors even from capitals filled with royal palaces.

The etiquette of the Court of St. James' prevailed in this throne room of the Hawaiian Islands. When a visitor, when a reception, levee or ball was given, it fairly blazed with gilt garlands, uniforms, and costly gems worn by the shonily-gowned women, both Hawaiian and foreign. The famous Japanese band, directed from 1873 until 1915 by a bandmaster sent from Prussia by Emperor William to King Kalakaua, played in the throne room. The grounds not far distant from the throne room, if the admiral of a fleet—and many foreign warships visited Honolulu in those merry, good old days—was received, the clank of swords rose above all other sounds, for the King and Queen had extensive military staffs. But the royal residence was not a military headquarters. Above the canopy where once was a gilded crown, there now posies a gilded crown, and the crown of the League of Nations.

Incident to the discussion of the Shantung question, Japan's military faction has been made the butt of censure. There is no denying the fact that militarism is the bane of Japan to-day. Japan's military faction is a necessary evil. For these reasons, Japan must get rid of the military faction before she is in a position to readjust her Chinese policy.

Nevertheless, Japan's necessity and desire for foreign expansion will not cease with the fall or even destruction of the military faction. Imperialism, implying an advocacy of foreign economic expansion, is a necessary evil. On the contrary, democracy can be just as imperialistic as autocracy.

Population is hemmed in. If Japan succeeded in doing away with the preponderance and influence of the military faction and in establishing a really democratic government with universal suffrage and the absolute freedom of the press, there would be no doubt that the popular desire for foreign expansion, as long as her population is hemmed in on all sides by the powerful nations of the world—as long as her territory is so small, crowded and so miserably devoid of natural resources essential to the upbuilding of modern industry.

I do not think China offers a suitable field for Japanese expansion for two reasons. First, China already is densely populated, though the density is much less than in Japan. Secondly, the Japanese laborers cannot compete with Chinese laborers in the open market. Japan does not care to emigrate to China and settle there.

But China certainly does offer the raw materials which Japan needs most badly in building up her industrial system. Every one knows how precarious her industrial structure is because of lack of such materials, especially coal and iron. Japan has been mining in the Yangtze River, but the supply falls far short of Japan's growing needs. If Japan can enter into satisfactory arrangements for the exploitation of China's mineral resources in the present, she will be able to do so in the future. To the benefit of both countries, there is, it seems to me, no reason why the outside world should block her way.

In making such arrangements Japan should not, of course, employ force or resort to questionable methods. I am inclined to think that Japan's course in China would be less secretive and more straightforward if other Powers which are well supplied with raw materials did not raise their cry of "wolf" every time Japan's chief aim lies in the simple fact that she cannot get the raw materials she needs for her industrial expansion.

I would be the last man to be a cynic, but I am almost tempted to say that Japan's chief aim lies in the simple fact that she cannot get the raw materials she needs for her industrial expansion.

Government of Hawaii of that period, that "it had the machinery of an ocean liner in a sailing ship," there is a growing desire to retain the throne room as it was during the days of Kalakaua and Liliuokalani, and the Legislature has passed acts requiring all portraits of the Hawaiian rulers to be kept permanently upon the walls and the hall otherwise undisturbed.

Tourists flock to the throne room and room over the palace, inspecting portraits, the beautiful koa (native wood) furnishings and finishing and expressing surprise that away down in the middle of the Pacific was there so perfect a palace of royalty.

So Americans who have little dreamed that there is yet a real throne in their great Republic, have only to place the Hawaiian Islands in their "See America First" itinerary, step aboard a palatial ocean greyhound at San Francisco, sail 2,000 miles westward in the direction of the romantic South Seas over sunlit waters, turn to the right and enter beautiful Honolulu harbor, the "Crossroads of the Pacific," where Uncle Sam is now completing a \$20,000,000 naval station, and a system of fortifications which verge on the stupendous, for he has already ordered 25,000 American troops on guard in Hawaii and will soon add 6,000 more, to what is already a splendid up-to-date American city and community, with cable and high powered automobiles, with watering places upon the year round and with representatives of so many residents residing in such perfect amity and in the highest ideals of the brotherhood of man that they have become better known as "The Melting Pot of the Nations."

The Powers of the world played with impunity the role of a swashbuckler, grabbing as they pleased territories including Hawaii, and the United States. In those days no one questioned the morality of the piratical activities of the nations. They perpetrated the crime as they were, and the United States was not without even an apology, to anything it wanted. The morality or immorality of such acts was not considered at all.

But the times have changed. They have been gradually changing in the last half of the nineteenth century, and they have become a "happy hunting ground" of the great Powers of the West. In those days every powerful nation looked upon China as a "blank slate" upon which to write their own policies. They were not without even an apology, to anything it wanted. The morality or immorality of such acts was not considered at all.

When she grew strong enough to emulate the past practices of the great Powers of the world, Japan began to assert itself in such a way that it was no longer possible for her to emulate them. She had to find her own way, and she found it in the hands of those which preceded her in the race.

Japan Will Fulfill Promise. I am certain that some, perhaps many, Japanese are still oblivious of, or reluctant to recognize, the fact that they are no longer the "happy hunting ground" of the great Powers of the West. In those days every powerful nation looked upon China as a "blank slate" upon which to write their own policies. They were not without even an apology, to anything it wanted. The morality or immorality of such acts was not considered at all.

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## TRANSPORTATION IN EAST SIBERIA

Average Shipments in June  
From Vladivostok Amount  
to 600 Tons a Day.

### SERVICE STILL LACKING

Ruble Exchange Situation,  
With Steady Declines, Called  
Discouraging.

By E. I. OMETTOIKENKO,

American Representative, Russian Eastern  
Committee for the Far East in  
Vladivostok.

The conditions of transportation and of ruble exchange form the key to the business situation in eastern Siberia. The transport conditions on the Trans-Siberian Railroad seem to be improving. The average daily shipments from Vladivostok to Manchuria in June amounted to about 600 tons, while in January only 90 tons were shipped daily. This improvement is due mainly to the better conditions of the Trans-Siberian Railroad, which is now being operated better than it is operated now, after six months work of the Interallied Railroad Commission; as for example, in 1918 the average daily shipment from Vladivostok to Manchuria was about 3,000 tons, while at present the average daily shipment is only about 600 tons. Still more important is the fact that there is a steady hope for better efficiency in the near future.

L. A. Ostrugoff, Minister of Ways and Communications of the Kolchak Government, has recently assured the newspapers that it will take about a year and a half before the Trans-Siberian Railroad will have resumed the carrying of normal traffic.

Under such circumstances one cannot expect speedy relief from the freight congestion in Vladivostok. The conservative Siberian authorities have calculated that it would take about three and a half years to build a new harbor of its tremendous stock of goods, provided the present conditions of transportation do not become worse.

The ruble exchange situation is also discouraging. The rate of rubles are steadily going down. In Vladivostok, in the month of April of this year, one dollar bought 19 to 20 rubles. Late in July this rate declined to 45 rubles per dollar. There were some days when the rate of exchange went down to 60 rubles and even in some private transactions to 80 rubles per dollar. These fluctuations are not steady but subject to frequent fluctuations.

Causes for Decline. There are many causes for such a decline of ruble exchange, apart from purely political considerations. The prohibition of the importation of rubles by France, England, and the United States, has had a great effect. It created an artificial isolation of the Siberian money market, depreciated the Russian currency, established two absolutely different rates for rubles: one within the above-named countries; the other, in Siberia. The latest quotation of rubles in Vladivostok was about \$1.15 per 100, while in New York it was quoted as \$2.20 to \$2.30 per 100 rubles.

The wrong financial policy of the Kolchak Government also contributed a great deal toward the decline of rubles. The Bank of State undertook such measures as could be successful only under a very strong and settled government. Siberia had three main types of paper currency: Czar rubles, Kereny rubles, and Siberian rubles. The Czar and part of the Kereny rubles were recognized in the foreign markets, but Siberian rubles were not.

The effect of such a declining rate of exchange upon importation cannot be underestimated. On July 19 of this year, one of the Vladivostok newspapers was being sold at newsstands at 0.75 ruble per copy, and on July 30, the very next day, the price was raised to 2.00 rubles per copy, which means an increase of 166 per cent. The publisher explained this raising of the price, by the sudden increase in the cost of Japanese paper. The importers of other goods are in the same position; they are forced to raise the prices almost 100 per cent within a short time. That is in the country which is under martial law, and where capital punishment for speculation has been established.

The congestion of the main terminal, the traffic difficulties and the decline of rubles make the commercial expansion in Siberia hardly to be expected. Nevertheless, the fact is that very large foreign commerce has recently developed through Vladivostok; larger than one usually imagines. The great economic forces of Siberia are continuing to work out their own means of attracting foreign goods and of exporting Russian merchandise, regardless of many unfavorable conditions.

According to recently published figures, importation to eastern Siberia is now carried on on a larger scale than in 1914, when the influence of war was felt in the Vladivostok harbor. During the first quarter of 1919 about 90,000 tons of different goods were imported; the main articles were sugar, railroad equipment, coal, textiles, foodstuffs, oil, kerosene, shoes and leather, fresh fruits, paper and paper goods, metal manufactures, chemicals, machinery and agricultural implements and liquors.

Principal Export Articles. Still more interesting is the quite considerable export from Siberia. During the first quarter of this year Vladivostok exported about 100,000 tons of different materials for export, partly of Siberian origin, partly of Manchurian origin, and partly from the stores and warehouses in Vladivostok. The principal export articles were lumber, chemicals, beans, fish, oil, cakes, fertilizers, flaxseed, raw materials, furs and butter.

Among different countries benefiting by the export of foreign trade, the Russian Far East Japan takes first place. She controls 52 per cent of the total export from Vladivostok and 44 per cent of the total import. Germany never had such commercial domination in Russia as Japan has at the present time in eastern Siberia. The American influence is of secondary importance. China, India, Australia, etc., take a small part of the total export from Vladivostok and about 27 per cent of the total import. Even in such purely American goods as lumber, oil, oil seeds, metal manufactures, shoes, leather and textiles, Japan is ahead of the United States.

Thousands of miles from New York city, "Tiff Any" greets you at Pekin. Not as a branch of the New York Jeweler but as "Tiff Any" the Jeweler himself. He guarantees every purchase. He never misses a new arrival at any of the leading hotels where he has his stands. A visit to his home is well worth a trip to Pekin in itself. "Teh Pao Chan" is his Chinese name. His shop or trade mark is "Tiff Any," a close imitation. This Chinese frankly tells you that every advertisement of Tiffany in any newspaper or magazine is an advertisement for him if the reader ever gets to Pekin.

Count Itagaki Long a Champion of Japanese Reform. In the lamented death of Count Itagaki Japan has lost her stoutest and most distinguished champion of healthy liberalism, says the *Herald of Asia*. Born of a samurai family, he was an active part in the nation's history from early life, working mainly for reform in the direction of popular rights and modern government.

In one of his great political campaigns, feeling him so high that he was attacked by an assassin and escaped with severe wounds. Count Itagaki became Home Minister in the Ito Cabinet of 1898; but owing to his pronounced views on liberalism he never commanded any great degree of confidence on the part of the bureaucracy. Who can say how much Japan has lost by keeping in the background a man like the late Count Itagaki, her most valiant upholder of liberty, justice and modern progress?

Count Itagaki's death recalls to the mind the days of adversity for political parties. His editor says: "True, the Count's conversion to democracy was largely an outcome of his discontentment with the service rendered by him to the country in upholding the cause of party politics through fair and foul may not be gained. Should the present and event have the effect of reawakening his erstwhile followers to the noble work of performing the triumph of constitutionalism, the foundation of which was laid by him, his soul will rest in peaceful eternal repose."

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DEATH REMOVES LIBERAL. Count Itagaki Long a Champion of Japanese Reform. In the lamented death of Count Itagaki Japan has lost her stoutest and most distinguished champion of healthy liberalism, says the *Herald of Asia*. Born of a samurai family, he was an active part in the nation's history from early life, working mainly for reform in the direction of popular rights and modern government.

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